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schools. This series is followed by a closely related group under the head of alluviation. The progressive stages of the erosion cycle are taken as the guide in the selection of examples, and the series properly begins with some fourteen plates whose maps and views exhibit youthful forms. Among these is part of the Highwood Area on the shore of Lake Michigan with a narrow shore belt of incipient dissection: similar stages appear in the lower Genesee and Irondequoit Bay district, near Dunlap on the Illinois River, along the Snake River in Idaho, the Canyons of Arizona, the Yellowstone and the Yosemite, while the initiation of a fresh cycle on flat grounds of glacio-lacustrine deposition is shown for the Iroquois plain in Western New York and on the Fargo quadrangle in Minnesota and North Dakota. Maturity is illustrated from the Appalachian Plateau in West Virginia and Tennessee and among the southern Appalachian ridges of Virginia and West Virginia. The last is supplemented by the corresponding map in geological colours and exhibiting structure sections. Thus the paper has possibilities not only for the layman but for the more serious student who would make careful interpretations in the light of structural geology. Old age is shown from the Princeton quadrangle in Indiana and Illinois, from the Butler area in Missouri and others.

Under alluviation we find the impressive alluvial fans near Cucamonga, Cal., followed in helpful juxtaposition by an effective photograph of a similar feature. Other examples are from the Platte, the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Wisconsin and the Mississippi. We have the deltas of Watkins (N. Y.), of the Puyallup (Tacoma) and the Mississippi, and river terraces of the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Illinois, and the Boise (Idaho).

Sufficient details have now been given to show the method of the authors and to indicate that it is preeminently educational, by illustrating land forms, clearly classified and described in the light of their origin. The descriptions are of necessity brief, conforming to limits of space, but the trained teacher will find abundant means of expanding the instruction and of making a wide range of physical, industrial and historical material gather about the several regions, using these well-chosen maps as the nuclei for study. Those who follow any modern text or laboratory manual will here find matter for comparison and for supplementary work.

Other groups relate to erosion cycles, stream piracy and adjustment, effects of ground water, glaciation, coast lines, volcanism, faults and lakes of special types. Many of the maps include profiles of the regions shown in contour. The group on glaciation is comprehensive and of striking interest. There are moraines from Long Island, New Jersey and Wisconsin; drumlins from Wisconsin and New York; drainage modifications from New York and New Jersey, from the region of the Finger Lakes, the Mohawk Valley, the plateau near Syracuse, the vicinity of Cincinnati, and from the State of Washington, with representations of existing western glaciers, and of the glacial topography due to the action of Cordilleran glaciers whichh long ago passed away. A. P. B.

The Acropolis of Athens. By Martin L. D'Ooge. xx and 405 pp., 134 Illustrations, Map, 3 Appendixes, and Index. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1908. Price, $4.

An educated person who should hear that a large and handsome book, such as this, had been written about an eminence, 886 feet long, and 512 feet wide, rising some 230 feet above the surrounding country, would be likely to say that of all small phases of nature only the Acropolis had been the scene of so much history, the repository of such wonderful art and the field of so many years of scholarly research as to call forth such a book. The present work is among the important books and papers on the Acropolis; and it derives additional value from the fact that it is the latest word on the pregnant results of the excavations completed in 1889 and a summing up of the personal studies of the site and the ruins upon it which long occupied the author. Prof. D'Ooge has filled the Greek chair at the University of Michigan for thirty-six years and was Director of the School of Classical Studies at Athens in 1886-7.

The book is designed both for the general reader and for those who wish to make a more minute study of the Acropolis. The interest for most readers is enhanced by the fact that the technical discussions are reserved for the appendixes. A select bibliography is also presented for those who wish to extend their studies. The larger part of the work, however, is for those desiring to peruse the fascinating story of the Acropolis from the ancient days to the present time through all the ages of vicissitude, adornment, decay, and spoliation as revealed in early writings and the fruitful researches of modern archæologists.

This is the task to which Prof. D'Ooge has devoted some of the best years of his life. He writes in the preface that, if the book had not been a labour of love, it never would have been brought to completion in the face of the many difficulties it encountered. But the reader will profit by the author's untiring effort to make clear and consecutive the story of the Acropolis from the earliest historical period. He traces each phase of development or disaster, as far as each is known to us, through the Persian destruction, the rebuilding of the walls and temples, the older Parthenon, the golden age of Pericles with its later Parthenon, the changes wrought in the Roman period and on to the present time. He shows the light that modern investigations and restorations have thrown upon the Acropolis in its crowning glories and in all periods of its history.

Prof. D'Ooge is in hearty sympathy with the "benevolent theft" of Lord Elgin of the so-called Elgin marbles:

> Not until 1816 were these marbles bought by the British government at the low price of 35,000 pounds sterling, which is about one-half of the expense incurred in this enterprise. Scrupulously guarded in the halls of the British Museum, the Elgin marbles are at once the best memorial remaining of the glory of Athenian sculpture in its palmiest days, and of the foresight of the Englishmen who saved to the world this precious heritage of the past. For there is every reason to believe that these sculptures, had they remained *in situ*, would have suffered irreparable injury from the vandalism of later tourists and from the bombshells and bullets that were fired at the Acropolis during the war for Greek independence.

The illustrations, many of them full page, admirably supplement the text.

Handbuch der Klimatologie. Band I. Allgemeine Klimalehre. Dritte Wesentlich Umgearbeitete und Vermehrte Auflage. Von Dr. Julius Hann. xiv and 394 pp. and 22 Figures. J. Engelhorn, Stuttgart, 1908.

Hann's "Handbuch der Klimatologie" needs no introduction to the scientific world, least of all to geographers. It is fortunate, indeed, for meteorologists that Dr. Hann, in spite of his advancing years, is able to keep abreast of the rising tide of meteorological and climatological literature, for it is certainly out of the question for most of us to attempt the task, to say nothing of accomplishing it. Dr. Hann's remarkable activity and untiring energy in this matter are both discouraging and inspiring—discouraging, because none of us can begin to keep up with him in his grasp of the literature; inspiring, because the activity of such a master-